FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

ELEVEN DEAD BODIES TAKEN FROM WEST VIRGINIA COLLIERY—NUMBER OF LOST UNKNOWN.

Philippi, W. Va., Nov. 3.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred at the Southern Coal and Transportation Company's mines at Berrysburg, six miles from Philippi. Eleven dead bodies have been taken from the mines. The explosion was plainly heard in Philippi. The mine owners refuse to discuss it, saying it was caused by too heavy a charge of powder being used. The miners say it was caused by firedamp. It is impossible at this time to tell accurately how many are lost. This cannot be done until a rollcall can be taken. Men are busy now removing the dead from the mines, but this is extremely dangerous, and the work is slow. The pit boss on duty and his brother, Will Merks, were taken out unconscious, and it is thought cannot possibly recover.

The force of the explosion was so great that two men were found sixty feet from the mouth of the mine. An hour after the explosion hundreds had visited the mine. The call for relief brought every physician in Philippi to the scene. The sight was a horrible one. Strewed along the main channel and about the opening were the arms, legs, hands and other portions of the bodies of the dead miners. Fathers and mothers were frantically hunting for sons, and as fast as a body was recovered they would take a glance, and recognizing it would give hysterical screams. The hotel has been turned into a hospital, and those still alive when brought out were taken there. There is a great deal of surmise about the cause of the explosion. The mine was recently inspected and pronounced to be in good condition.

John W. Green, who was in the mine at the time of the explosion and escaped injury, gives the following account of it:

I went into the mine at 7:30 o'clock and went to room No. 1. I had been at work an hour or so when I smelled black damp. I noticed my lamp would flicker. I went to the mine boss and told him about it. He laughed and said it was all right. I went back to work, and about midnight heard a terrific noise, which knocked me down and put out my lamp. I was stunned for a moment, and then realized what had happened. I was close to the entrance and crawled over the bodies of two men. It was a sight I will never forget. I think it was caused by black damp.

Detroit, Nov. 3.—B. F. Berry, of this city, president of the Willis Creek Coal Company, received a telegram at noon to-day from N. O. Gray, manager of the mine at Philippi, saying that ten men were killed and four seriously injured, three of whom would probably die. The mine, however, was damaged only slightly. The accident happened at midnight, when most of the men were out of the mine. Dynamite taken into the mine in too large quantities by a shooter, he said, was believed to have exploded from the concussion of other shots, and caused the accident.

The Berryburg mine is about six miles south of Philippi, and about two hundred and ninety men are employed in its workings. A majority of these are negroes, who are married and live in a settlement near the mine.

T. W. Davis, the Willis Creek Company's inspector, says that it is one of the best equipped soft coal properties in West Virginia. He refused to make any estimate of the probable damage to the property resulting from to-day's explosion, saying it was impossible until further information was at hand. He thought, however, that operations could probably be resumed in two or three days.

WELLINGTON CONTRADICTED.

SENATOR M'COMAS GIVES HIS VERSION OF THE INTERVIEW WITH M'KINLEY.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Senator Louis E. McComas, who spoke at the closing demonstration of the Republican campaign in Music Hall to-night, took occasion to deny certain statements made by Senator Wellington in his Cumberland speech earlier in the canvass. In this connection the junior Senator said:

When my colleague, Senator Wellington, deserted the Republican party, which elected him, and went over to the Democracy, he made a speech in Cumberland, in the course of which he said: "A few days before the vote on the Paris Treaty of Peace was taken, I called upon the President, at his request, in company with a Senatorial colleague (meaning myself), and the question of the treaty was discussed at length." And further, Senator Wellington said: "The conclusion reached then was that I would abstain from amending the treaty and that I would cast my vote for it. This was agreed to upon the assertion of the President that it was not his purpose permanently to acquire or hold against the consent of their inhabitants the Philippine Islands; that it was his purpose only to restore law and order by American arms in the contest then being waged, and to prevent foreign interference in the affairs of the archipelago. This was the understanding, and upon the promise I voted for the ratification of the treaty—without my vote it could not have been ratified. The treaty was ratified, but the promise of the President was not fulfilled."

After referring to the last two messages to Congress and the President's speech in Boston, on December 5, 1899, in which he stated the limitations upon his power and the power and duty of Congress in respect to the territory of the Philippines, Mr. McComas added:

Thereafter, in the early days of last December, accompanied by General Agnus, of "The Baltimore American," my colleague, I called upon the President to assure him that the Senator would loyally support the President's Administration. Senator Wellington is in error when he states that we visited the President at his (the President's) request. In fact we caused a message to be sent by telephone to the White House, rather late in the afternoon, requesting an interview with the President. He replied that he would receive us.

My colleague is again in error when he says the conclusion then was that he would abstain from amending the treaty. The language of my colleague's prepared speech is rather loose here. The Senate might amend the treaty—a Senator could not, of course. I cannot say to what pending amendment my colleague refers, because no amendment was discussed in our twenty minutes' conversation with the President. The burden of my colleague's talk was complaint of the Spanish war. He said nothing of its glories, but still considered it a calamity, and after the President had stated substantially what he said in my quotation from his Boston speech, my colleague voluntarily assured the President that he intended to vote for the ratification of the treaty and give the President loyal support in his Administration.

This was in substance the whole conversation—nothing more, nothing less and nothing different. I regret that my colleague has forgotten the conversation, not only because it imputes to the President forgetfulness of the Constitution and the Treaty, but because it imputes to my colleague and Mr. Bryan that they, too, have forgotten the fundamental differences in our Republic between the Executive and the Congress.

CAUGHT CRACKING A SAFE.

POLICEMAN FINDS A MAN AT WORK IN A SALOON AT NIGHT.

Max Kringer, twenty-three years old, who says he has no address and came from Germany three months ago, was locked up in the Macdougal-st. station last night, charged with attempting to "break" a safe.

Policeman Duffy, of the Holmes Protective Bureau, was passing the saloon of J. Miller, at the southeast corner of Wooster and Canal sts., late last night, when he noticed one of the rear doors open. A dim light was burning inside, and Duffy entered. A man was bending over the safe and working on it. Duffy seized him, but the man broke away and ran out. Duffy rapped for assistance and chased him, and Patrolman Dunson, of the Macdougal-st. station, aided in the pursuit and caught the man at Church and Canal sts. Kringer was found to have three chisels, one jimmy and a file a foot and a half long.

SLOAN DENOUNCES AMERICAN REPORTERS

London, Nov. 3.—"Tod" Sloan declared in an interview to-day that he would return to England in March, 1901, and that the talk about American jockeys had doubtless caused the Prince of Wales to break off the negotiations with him for next year's riding. Sloan denounced American reporters, and said he had determined not to talk with them when he returns to America, adding that he hoped his English friends would not believe any alleged interview which may appear in the American press.

COLUMBIA INDOOR MEET.

Charles A. Dana, manager of the Columbia track team, has decided to hold an indoor meet in the 8th Regiment Armory on December 8. The contests arranged are: Sixty yard dash, 440 and 880 yard runs, mile run, 60 and 220 yard hurdles, high jump, shot put and pole vault. Only those satisfactory to the trainer, Hjertberg, will compete. The 60 yard dash handicap, the 880 yard novice and the mile run handicap will be open contests.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CHINA.

NATIVE TROOPS DEFEATED BY AN ANGLO-GERMAN FORCE.

London, Nov. 3.—"The Pall Mall Gazette" publishes a dispatch from Ichow, dated October 28, which says heavy fighting has occurred in the mountains on the Shan-Se frontier. An Anglo-German force of 1,500 men, commanded by Colonel von Norman, stormed Tzching-Kung Pass. The Chinese occupied a strong position on the crest and stubbornly resisted. They poured a hot enfilading fire on the advance party of eighty Germans under Major von Forresteer. But the British Bengal Cavalry and Mounted Sappers, dismounting, scaled the heights turned the enemy's flanks and relieved the Germans.

The following dispatch has been received from General Horne Campbell by the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton: "Arrived at Ronchu, October 31, from Pao-Ting-Fu. Took a circuitous course, destroying four large Boxer intrenchments and a large amount of arms and ammunition. Captured a large number of transport mules. Colonel Retallick, commanding the river column, captured nine armed junks at Baon-Pei-Kou."

Berlin, Nov. 3.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, in a dispatch to the German War Office, confirms the report of the fighting between an Anglo-German force and Chinese. He says that opposition was encountered at the Great Wall, but that after a hot fight the gate was stormed and five guns were captured. He adds that fifty out of the one thousand Chinese engaged were killed, and that the loss of the allies was seven men wounded and one man killed.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that at a Japanese dinner there in honor of the Mikado's birthday, the Taotai proposed the health of the Mikado, and the Japanese Consul-General proposed the health of the Emperor of China. The Japanese, Chinese and European officials, it is added, fraternized.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The "Tageblatt" prints a special dispatch from Peking dated October 29, saying:

A detachment of the 2d German Infantry Regiment, under Major Von Förster, has fought a victorious engagement against a vastly superior Chinese force of regulars in a mountain pass near the Chinese Wall, not far from Tsi-Tsing-Kuan. Five guns were taken by assault, and the German flag was hoisted. Major von Förster was wounded, seven other Germans were wounded or killed and the Chinese lost fifty dead.

TROUBLE OVER LOUBET IN LYONS.

SOCIALISTS MENACE THE PRESIDENT FOR ATTENDING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER.

Paris, Nov. 4.—President Loubet has raised a storm about his ears in Lyons, whither he started last evening to dedicate a monument to ex-President Carnot, by accepting a banquet by the Chamber of Commerce. The latter is regarded as reactionary and clerical by the Socialist municipality. The Mayor of Lyons and the Republican Senators and Deputies from the Rhone refused invitations to the banquet. The Socialist committee has posted bills calling upon its followers to make a demonstration around the banquet hall. Trouble is feared, and reinforcements of police have been drafted in the city.

PATROLMAN SHOOTS ANOTHER.

RESULT OF A QUARREL IN BROOKLYN—THE OFFENDER ARRESTED.

Patrolman Frank M. Graham shot Policeman Robert Boles in the cheek last night at Coney Island and Foster aves., Brooklyn. Both men are attached to the Parkville police station. It is said the shooting was the result of a quarrel. Boles was not seriously hurt. After the shooting he and Graham, who has been on the force only a year, entered the Parkville police station together. Boles made a complaint to the sergeant on duty, and Graham had his shield taken from him and was arrested.

FOUND IN THE FORUM.

IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE RECENT ROMAN EXCAVATIONS.

From The London Post.

The excavations which Signor Giacomo Boni has been conducting with such marvellous intuition for nearly two years have just yielded results more striking than any yet obtained. The Niger Lapis and Cippus with the archaic inscription, the Basilica Æmilia, the Sacrario of Mars, the house of the Vestals and the many sacred wells scarcely possess the poetical interest of the discoveries now made under the site of the demolished Church of Santa Maria Liberatrice.

As soon as the removal of the church and its foundation was fairly completed Signor Boni set to work to search for the Fons and the Lacus Juturnæ, which there was reason to believe had existed between the temple of Castor and Pollux and the house of the Vestals. He first came on a magnificent Greek torso of an Apollo, which had evidently belonged to a series of statues adorning a shrine. Next he lighted on the Fons Juturnæ—a deep well crowned with a fine marble top and carved with an inscription declaring the well sacred to Juturna. An altar adorned with sculptures of the nymph was discovered close by, together with the marble cornice of a shrine bearing in large letters the words, "Sacred to Juturna."

Continuing the excavations close to the well in the expectation of finding the lacus, he found a splendid statue of Æsculapius in almost perfect preservation, with representations of the traditional serpent and of the child strangling the cock. Fragments of a statue to the goddess Roma next came to light, together with a bust of Jupiter and an altar bearing in high relief the figures of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux), Diana Lucifera, Juturna and Jupiter. All these altars and statues are of the finest Greek marble, worked in the best Greek style. To them should be added a beautifully sculptured head, feet and part of the chest of a horse, which must have belonged to the series of statues and have been wantonly broken up when the Pagan shrines were desecrated by the Christians. The juxtaposition of Æsculapius and the gods to the Fons Juturnæ is interpreted as an indication of the Roman belief in the sanctity of water and of its healing powers.

This belief stood out still more clearly when but a few paces further on Signor Boni finally discovered the Lacus Juturnæ. The lacus is at least forty yards square in extent, and incloses three bubbling springs in three of its angles. The fourth angle is occupied by the remains of a marble stairway down to the water. In the centre is a square pedestal, on which no doubt a statue of the nymph Juturna once stood. The bottom and sides of the lacus were lined with the choicest white marble, most of which still remains. The quality of the water has been tested, and has been found to be perfectly pure.

Sad to say, the treatment of this magnificent fountain by the Christians was barbarous in the extreme. When discovered by Signor Boni it was full of earth and of fragments of the splendid statuary which must have stood around it, and was buried under two metres of human excrement. Not only did the Christians, in their disregard of cleanliness and carelessness of hygiene, thus destroy the purest fountain in Rome, but they converted the spot into a huge latrina. It is a striking epilogue to this desecration that, when the negligence of the Popes had allowed the Roman aqueducts to fall into ruin, the Christians should have been obliged to obtain water by sinking wells in the Forum at the very edge of the main sewer. The fountain, or lacus, will be thoroughly cleansed and inclosed, and plants and ferns will be placed around it. Thus it will regain something of its ancient purity, though its splendor is unfortunately gone forever.

Almost simultaneously with these discoveries Signor Boni, in another part of the Forum, near the Capitol, came on the rostrum of the Cæsars, which many writers have erroneously placed at a spot some distance from the real site. While exploring the course of a mediæval sewer Signor Boni saw reason to think that important structures of classical times lay under a huge mass of bricks and concrete with which Pope Pius VI had encumbered the Forum. Removing the concrete and cutting an aperture through an old wall, he came on four low arched chambers built in the style of the first century before Christ. For some time he was at a loss as to the meaning or the use of these chambers, which were most carefully constructed, with floors of mosaic and red concrete. In time, however, he remembered having seen in Bologna a coin of Palicanus on which the arched chambers were perfectly represented. Sending to Bologna for a cast of the coin, he was able to identify the chambers as those which contained the rostra of ships taken from the enemy, and which were surmounted by a table, from which orators harangued the crowd or pronounced eulogies of prominent citizens. The rostra of the ships and the table have disappeared, but the chambers still remain in perfect preservation.

The havoc which Signor Boni's discoveries have made in the accepted topography of the Forum has been accentuated during the last week by the discovery of a fourth cloaca maxima. Since Signor Boni obtained the conjunction of the so-called cloaca maxima with the present main sewer of Rome he has been able to prevent the flooding of the Forum whenever the Tiber rises, and to explore the cloaca itself. This proceeding has led to the discovery of three other cloacæ, each older and larger than the one hitherto known. They have proved to contain many fragments of splendid Etruscan vases and other interesting relics. The examination of the fourth cloaca, which has been sealed for at least two thousand years, will begin next week.

A BOUQUET SENDER IN JAIL.

GOT MONEY FROM FLORISTS ON CHECKS SIGNED "ALEXANDER M. WHITE."

Registering at the Hotel Margaret, on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, "W. F. Calvert, of St. Louis, Mo.," a good looking, stylishly dressed young man borrowed some money from the clerk on the strength of his financial prospects, rode around the business centre of the borough for several hours in a cab, paid for several large bunches of American Beauty roses with checks purporting to be signed by Alexander M. White, a merchant, of No. 2 Pierrepont Place, and collected $15 in change. This all happened yesterday morning. Last night he spent in the police station, and this morning he will be arraigned in the Adams-st. court on a charge of forging Mr. White's name.

The young man is supposed to be W. H. Feeney, of Troy, N. Y. In his pocket was found an unposted letter, signed "W. H. F.," and addressed to Charles Abrams, agent for Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company, Troy. It read:

I suppose you have learned by this time how that army affair turned out; but don't let it trouble you, as you nor any one else in Troy will never have to worry for me. I am going to make a draft on you, and with the money will start off once more for the last time. You need not try to find me, because it will be a very hard matter, and even if I were found I would kill myself before I would give in.

P. S.—I thank you.

In the man's pockets were several letters addressed to W. H. Feeney, Troy, N. Y.; a number of blank checks, and one made out for $75, all signed, "Alexander M. White." At the police station the young man denied that he was Feeney, but refused to give any name or talk about his affairs. He was entered on the blotter as "John Doe, twenty years old, agent."

Early yesterday morning the young man entered the Hotel Margaret. He had the air of a well bred person. He apologized for not having any baggage saying that his man had been negligent in forwarding it. It was an easy thing to borrow 50 cents from the clerk. The new guest went out and returned in two hours. Meantime a telegram, addressed to "W. F. Calvert" had arrived. This message, which it is believed the young man had sent to himself while out, was signed "S. B. Klein." "Calvert" read it, gave an exclamation of satisfaction, and threw it on the counter. "Klein," who "Calvert" explained was his lawyer in a "big financial transaction," said that the money had been paid, and would be sent to "Calvert" in a few hours. This impressed the clerk, and "Calvert" borrowed some more money.

A cab was then ordered and "Calvert" was driven to the florist shop of Weir Bros., Pierrepont and Fulton sts. There he made a critical selection of a large bunch of American Beauties. These he ordered sent to Alexander M. White, No. 2 Pierrepont Place, and offered in payment a check for $25, drawn to bearer and signed with Mr. White's name. There were no questions, and $9 in change was given to the purchaser. "Calvert" asked that the messenger with the roses be sent to Pierrepont Place with him. There he got out, thought a moment, and then said:

"My boy, I have several other calls to make, and will go right on. You run up and deliver the roses."

A bright quarter slipped into the boy's hand and the cab rolled off. Several minutes later it drew up in front of J. D. Philips's flower store, No. 272 Fulton-st. There more American Beauties were purchased and sent to Mr. White, and another $25 check was offered in payment. It also bore what purported to be the signature of Alexander M. White, who is well known, and the change, $6, was handed out at once. How many similar transactions took place is not known, but the checks accepted by Weir and Philips were soon declared to be forgeries. Detective Neil Ruddy went to the Hotel Margaret and placed the young man under arrest.

"EAGLE'S" PREDICTION ON KINGS.

RESULT OF AN ELABORATE CANVASS INDICATES A FAIR MAJORITY FOR M'KINLEY.

That McKinley will carry Kings County by a fair majority is indicated to-day in "The Brooklyn Eagle." This conclusion is the result of a careful and elaborate canvass of the county made by "The Eagle." The figures which "The Eagle" gives are based on returns from every election district in the country. The majority computed by "The Eagle" is 37,211.

LEPER DIES ALONE IN A HUT.

WAS SENT TO POVERTY ISLAND AFTER HE ESCAPED FROM RIKER'S.

Lee Hing, one of the four Chinamen who were sent to Riker's Island in 1893, but who was afterward liberated, and subsequently sent to the almshouse, where he remained in seclusion, died last night in his lonely little hut. His body was sent to the Morgue, and will be removed to Potter's Field.

In the early part of 1893 Lee Hing, who lived at No. 19 Mott-st., and three other Chinamen, were sent to Riker's Island because they were discovered to have leprosy. They had been there only a short time when they all escaped. They were captured and returned to the island. Dr. Cyrus Edson was at that time in the Health Board. He decided that the disease was not contagious, and on this account the four men were released. Lee Hing returned to his friends in Mott-st., where he found that he had been ostracized. He would not be received by any of them. He was sent to the almshouse. A little hut on the edge of what is known as Poverty Island was assigned to him, and there he lived until he died last night. His meals were passed to him through the door. No one came in contact with him, and no one had spoken to him since he went there.

BROUGHT FROM STAMFORD A PRISONER.

MAN IS CHARGED WITH STEALING PAINTINGS VALUED AT $800.

John E. Fulton, forty-nine years old, of Stamford, Conn., was arrested in that city yesterday afternoon and brought to this city by Detective-Sergeant Murphy, of the Central Office. The prisoner was arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Crane, and charged him with the theft of paintings worth $800 from the home of Paul G. Rogers, of No. 250 West Twenty-eighth-st. He was locked up at Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned in court this morning.

TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN FOUND.

ONE SUFFERS FROM CONVULSIONS; THE OTHER A TROLLEY VICTIM.

A man supposed to be John Coper, of the New-Haven Railroad, was picked up in an unconscious condition at One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st. and Webster-ave. last night, suffering from convulsions. On being searched at the Fordham Hospital a coupon of the railroad company and a check signed by Cornelius Vanderbilt were found upon him. The man appeared to be prosperous.

Another man, who was well dressed, was knocked down and severely injured by a northbound trolley car of the Yonkers and Kingsbridge road at Broadway and Mosholu Parkway. His skull was fractured, his left arm was broken and he received internal injuries. He was removed in an unconscious condition to the Fordham Hospital, where it was said that his condition was serious. He is about fifty years old and weighs about 150 pounds.

ARRESTED IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

A man who says he is Theodore Cameron, fifty-seven years old, of No. 10 Waverley Place, and a railroad man, was locked up in the West Thirtieth-st. station last night charged with disorderly conduct. Cameron was in the Waldorf-Astoria and was much intoxicated. He shouted, sang and swore and was ejected several times. Finally, persisting in staying there, Detective West, of the hotel, arrested him. He was taken to the station house with the assistance of another policeman.

CRIPPLE ESCAPES FROM AN ASYLUM.

Superintendent S. H. Leroy of the Home for Ruptured and Crippled, at Forty-second-st. and Lexington-ave., reported last night to the police of the East Fifty-first-st. station that William Gorman, thirteen years old, had escaped from the institution in the afternoon. All information concerning the escape was refused at the asylum. It was learned through the police, however, that the boy had hip disease and had been placed in the institution for care and treatment. The manner of his escape could not be learned. It is believed that he is in hiding and that he will return to his home during the night.

CORPSE IN A CARRIAGE.

TWO DRUNKEN MEN FOUND WITH A DEAD COMPANION IN THE BRONX.

John J. Daly, thirty-three years old, of No. 636 East One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-st., was found dead in a carriage late last night, with two of his friends, both of whom appeared to be intoxicated.

Policeman Moffatt, of the Alexander-ave. station, saw the carriage standing at One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st. and Walton-ave. shortly before 11 o'clock. There were sounds of a quarrel from the inside of the vehicle. The driver of the carriage was seated on the outside, with his head drooped forward. He was intoxicated. The policeman on investigation found that one of the men in the carriage appeared to be unconscious, and he had the driver take the carriage, with its occupants, to the station. There the men were taken out, and the apparently unconscious man was carried into the house on a stretcher. An ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, and on its arrival Dr. Mooney, the surgeon, pronounced the man dead. He could not determine from what cause the man died.

The other prisoners were arraigned before the sergeant at the desk. They gave their names as Charles H. Burkridge, of No. 271 West Sixty-ninth-st.; Edward C. Crotter, of No. 266 Eleventh-st., and Joseph Reilly, of No. 93 Henry-st. The last named was the driver. The men were unable to give any account of where they had been or how Daly had died. All that could be gotten from them was that they had attended the parade and were driving around for a good time. They were taken to the Morrisania police station, there being no cells in the Alexander-ave. station, and locked up. The mother of the dead man was sent for and she identified the body. She declared that she did not know anything about her son's movements during the day. She said that he worked for an insurance company. The Coroner's office was informed and an autopsy will probably be held.

BUSINESS MAN DIES SUDDENLY.

WAS IN A POLICE STATION MAKING COMPLAINT AGAINST TWO THIEVES.

John P. Grover, of the stationery and printing firm of Grover Brothers, at No. 754 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., dropped dead from apoplexy while standing at the desk of the First Police Precinct station at 10 o'clock last night. Mr. Grover and his brother and partner, Edward Grover, were busy in the store, when two men came in and were observed to be acting suspiciously. Edward Grover watched them, and saw one of the men put some boxes of pens in his pocket. He seized the fellow who ran out the door, his companion following. John Grover hastened to call a policeman, and the thieves were caught in the street.

Mr. Grover and his brother went to the police station to make the complaint, and John Grover, who was somewhat excited, was speaking to the desk sergeant, when he suddenly dropped to the floor. Mr. Grover was forty-nine years old, was born at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., and leaves a wife and five children at No. 56 Broad-st. He was a member of the North End Club and other organizations, and was widely known.

ACTOR ROBBED BY FORMER VALET.

MAN ARRESTED CHARGED WITH TAKING DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

Charles McBlair, colored, twenty-five years old, a former valet to Edward Lester, the actor, whose stage name is Edward Tyler, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh-st. police station last night, charged with the theft of diamonds and jewelry belonging to his former employer. The complaint against him was made by William P. Lester, father of the actor. Both live at No. 232 West Fifty-second-st. The son went out of the city a short time ago, and before going told his valet that he had no further use for him for the time. His discharge took place from last Tuesday. On the following day the colored man returned to the house in the absence of the members of the family, and the servant, thinking that the man was still in the employ of Mr. Lester, allowed him to go through the apartments as usual. He took diamond rings, diamond pins, three gold watches and a clustered diamond crown.

When the matter was reported to the police Detectives Fitzgerald and Lyons were detailed on the case. They traced the colored man to his apartments, at No. 232 West Forty-second-st., where they arrested him. He confessed to having taken the things and pawned them. They will be recovered. The prisoner will be arraigned in the West Side court this morning.

COLORED MEN TO TEACH IN AFRICA.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT SENDS THEM TO GERMAN COLONIES.

Four colored men from the Tuskegee Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is president, sailed yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamer Graf Waldersee for Hamburg. They are on their way to the west coast of Africa, where they are going under the auspices of the German Government to teach cotton raising and general agriculture to the natives in the German colony there. They took with them ten bushels of cottonseed, a cotton gin, lumber wagons, a full outfit of agricultural tools and a stock of vegetable seeds.

SIR RODERICK W. CAMERON'S BODY HERE.

The steamer Etruria, of the Cunard Line, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool after a somewhat rough voyage. She brought the body of Sir Roderick W. Cameron, who died in London on October 19. Accompanying the body were his son, R. McLeod Cameron, and two daughters. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st.

LECTURES IN NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

The course of lectures given by the Board of Education at the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh-st. and Eighth-ave., will begin on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. Arthur C. Maclay will lecture on "Japan"; the lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views. This is the first of a series of lectures on Asiatic geography, to be given on successive Tuesdays in the new hall of the Museum. The lectures at Cooper Union will begin next Wednesday. Professor E. R. von Nardroff will give the first of his course of eight lectures on "Light," illustrated by experiments. Lectures will be given in this hall on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

COLONEL HASKIN OUT OF DANGER.

Dr. William H. Haskin, of No. 22 East Forty-first-st., yesterday received a cable message from Dr. Gorgas, a sanitary expert in Cuba, saying that Colonel W. L. Haskin of the 2d United States Artillery, stationed at El Vedado, who has been suffering from yellow fever, is out of danger.

IT MAY HAVE BEEN THE UMBRIA.

Queenstown, Nov. 3.—A steamer was reported passing Brow Head at 6:50 o'clock this morning, which was presumed to be the Cunard liner Umbria, from New-York October 27 for Liverpool by way of this port. The tender proceeded to intercept her, but as nothing was seen of the steamer, owing to the dense fog, it is believed she proceeded direct to Liverpool without making her usual stop.

THE ST. PAUL OFF FIRE ISLAND.

The steamer St. Paul, Captain Jamison, from Southampton, October 27, via Cherbourg, with merchandise and passengers to the International Navigation Company, was sighted south of Fire Island at 1 a. m. to-day.

FACTS ABOUT THE TOPAZ.

From The Washington Star.

"Not the least beautiful of the many semi-precious stones, for which there is always a large demand, is the topaz," said a wholesale dealer in gems to the writer yesterday. "The name topaz generally suggests only a yellow stone, yet there are light blue, brown and green varieties, which are frequently sold as aquamarines. The genuine aquamarine may, however, be easily distinguished from a topaz, as the former stone more closely resembles the color of green sea salt. Besides, the topaz admits of a higher polish, and is extremely slippery to the touch. Strange to say, the yellow topaz when slightly heated becomes pink; heated further, the pink grows paler, and by long heating it is entirely expelled, leaving the gem colorless. The sherry colored or brown topaz bleached in a very short time by the rays of the sun or strong daylight, and all the white topazes found in nature have been colorized in this way. The topaz is found in granite rocks in Siberia, Japan, Peru, Ceylon, Brazil and Maine, and in volcanic rocks in Colorado, Utah and New-Mexico."

City Property For Sale. City Property For Sale.

PALATIAL SEMI-DETACHED DWELLING

ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 108th Street.

(The most picturesque spot in the city and commanding vistas of scenery unrivalled in their varied beauty.)

Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.

THIS residence is of palatial dimensions and exceedingly ornate and imposing in its architecture. It is 26 feet wide, standing on a plot 41 by 100 feet, and separated from the neighboring corner house by a restricted open space of 30 feet, laid out in lawn and garden.

IT is built in the best possible manner throughout, and contains 20 rooms, in some of which many original and unique decorative effects have been carried out. In the dimensions and arrangement of the rooms every possible provision for comfort, convenience and social enjoyment has been made. The house has been especially planned so that the servants' quarters, trademen's entrances and the parts devoted to the necessary household machinery are isolated as completely as possible from the family and social apartments. A servants' stairway ascends at the rear from the ground to the top floor, the only access from the domestic to the family portions of the house being by means of unobtrusive doors at convenient points to permit of main entrance, dining room or chamber service.

A NOISELESS automatic electric elevator for the use of the family and guests, ascending from the cellar to the roof, has also been provided, besides a lift for trunks, freight, etc.

OTHER notable features of the house are the superb Entrance Hall with its imposing staircase, the Billiard Room, the Bicycle Room, the Foyer, Conservatory, Boudoirs, and the sumptuous Bath and Toilet Rooms. Especial pains have been taken to bring the sanitary features of the house up to the highest point of perfection. The plumbing that has been introduced is not excelled by any house on the Drive.

AN elaborate steam-heating plant with direct and indirect radiation, besides open gas hearths in the principal apartments and bath rooms, have been provided. Other noteworthy provisions are complete telephone communication between the various parts of the house, a silver safe incorporated in the china closet, and a laundry with a steam-drying apparatus in the basement, doing away with the annoyances incident to a "Wash Monday." In short, not a detail has been overlooked to make this house one of the finest examples of "up-to-date" American dwelling architecture.

A pamphlet, with pictures and floor plans of this house, and pictures of Riverside Drive in this locality, sent on application.

STEWART & SMITH, Builders and Owners,

2291 BROADWAY, near 83d St. Tel. 1808 Riverside.

MISSIONARIES' MISTAKES.

CHIEF OF THEM IN CHINA IS THE INTRODUCTION OF WOMEN.

Julian Ralph in The London Mail.

I was told in China that I had studied the relations of the missionaries to the natives so as to be able to present the facts in a light in which they had not been viewed by the sponsors for the missionaries of Christendom. It was urged that much good would come of it if I would make public my views and impressions. It was a sage, a vigorous and a successful missionary, at the head of a large school for Chinese children, who tried to persuade me to broach this most delicate subject. He knew that I had crossed the Pacific with more than a hundred English and American missionaries, and that afterward I had made two or more journeys into the interior, and had met many missionaries and questioned some very shrewd Chinamen upon the extraordinary enmity to the missionaries of the highest as well as the humblest people of China.

It was upon my return to the treaty port, after a second journey inland, that this broadminded missionary asked me what I thought of the missionaries and their methods. I at first declined to answer him. This was because in my talks with other missionaries of narrower mental grasp I quickly saw that my point of view was not theirs.

Instead of arguing or meeting fact with fact, they usually took the ground that whoever criticised them had imbibed the prejudices of the white people in the treaty ports. This was not at all my case, but it appeared peculiar that there should be such a prejudice. It also seemed that if the missionaries knew that their own yellow countrymen found fault with them they should inquire closely into the reason and try to remedy it.

I had done little talking with these white critics, because it is their habit to crystallize their fault-finding in two charges—first, that the missionaries manage to live well wherever you find them, and, second, that they "make all the trouble there is in China."

It is not a rational point of criticism that missionaries live comfortably. To begin with, they do not have the means to pamper themselves, and, again, the better they live the more favorably they impress all Orientals. I admit that wherever I saw their homes they were decent, and they had plenty of servants—who are dirt cheap over there. But when I compared their poor comforts with the dangers by which they were surrounded I could only be glad things were not worse with them. However, the question to be met is not how comfortable they are, but how do they conduct themselves toward the natives? It is well that they should have good homes and servants a-plenty to "keep their face" in China, but it is very, very ill indeed if their conduct or relations with those strange people shame them in the public sight.

Fearing that my friend would misunderstand my criticism, I refused to make it, but he persisted, and assured me that I would not offend him.

"Well, then," said I, "I will tell you honestly what I have seen and heard and what deductions I have drawn

"First of all, men too often volunteer as missionaries to satisfy their own needs instead of being carefully selected to satisfy the needs of the Chinese. In America the men who are sent out as missionaries are too frequently persons who have failed in other walks and who take to this work as a last resort, as a certain means to get an income, and because they thus cease to shift for themselves and have a church or rich society to lean upon. I do not criticise the men for this; it is the system that is at fault.

"On the ship bound for China I was struck by the mediocre mental character of too many of the men. They were often villagers and men of the narrowest horizon. It was these who declared what they would do and have and would not have when they reached their stations—as if the Christianizing of an ancient, a polished, and a highly cultivated race was to be carried out by a word of command instead of by the most sage, deft, tactful and sympathetic means. 'I'll have no convert who permits his wife to cramp her feet,' said one, and that fairly illustrates the mental attitude toward their work of too many whom I met. Small feet, concubinage, even the reverent regard of all good Chinamen for their ancestors were to be instantly discountenanced, before the true modes of life and worship were established in their places.

"When I travelled in China I found that the ablest and broadest Chinamen could not understand or justify the behavior of our missionaries—proper as it was to our way of thinking. If these able Chinamen were confounded by what they saw, it is easy to understand the source of the hostility of the peasantry. In China a woman never may reveal the outlines of her body. To do so is indecent beyond the excesses of the most dissolute of the sex. Innocent and beautiful statues of the nude are viewed with disgust in China. The women cover even their hands; their faces may only be seen with difficulty through the lattice shades of their sedan chairs. The poorest women, who work out of doors, reveal only their hands and faces. Fancy, then, the effect upon the Chinese of seeing the wives and sisters of the missionaries dressed as they would appear at home, in garments which closely follow the lines of the bust and hips.

"And now as to the relations of the sexes. Women of good repute keep indoors—are kept in, if you please. The missionary women roam freely about as they will. Kissing is regarded as a vicious and an unspeakable act, yet our missionary women kiss their husbands and brothers in the streets when they meet after being parted for a time. In China when a bride is about to be carried in her 'flowery' (her bridal chair) to the bridegroom's house she has to be borne to the chair by her father. No other male relative has ever touched even her hand for years, not since she was an infant and played with her brother. If she has no father, a brother or an uncle may take the liberty and perform the office of lifting her and carrying her away—because it could not be imagined that any girl would leave her home and people of her own free will, even to be married.

"When people have such notions and customs what do you suppose they think upon seeing our men and women shaking hands, walking arm-in-arm, helping each other over muddy roads, and fondling or handling one another as our husbands and wives are free and right in doing? From what I saw and heard I drew the conclusion that no women should be sent or should go with our missionaries to China. It is the women who innocently cause a great fraction of the mischief. If any women are permitted to go to China they should only be such as understand Chinese etiquette, customs and prejudices, and mean to defer to them."

SOUTHERN CHINESE BUILDINGS.

BRIGHTER COLORS AND MORE DECORATION THAN IN THE NORTH.

From The London Telegraph.

In the south, as one might expect from the parallel of Europe, the buildings display brighter colors and more ornate decoration than in the sombre north. The lines of the arch are straight and stiff, but upon them is set every sort of grotesque animal and figure that occurs to the limited scope of Chinese imagination. Inside the courts of the joss house the figures of the Chinese theogony are more plentifully bedecked with tinsel and brass and color than they are on the Yang-Tse. No temple is without its gilding, but in the south there are signs of a more frequent application of gold leaf than in the dingy recesses of northern gloom. To regild a temple is accounted a work of holiness, which is set down on the credit side of the account when the dead man's spirit is seized by the infernal lictors and taken before Kuang-Ti to be submitted to the unpleasant interrogations of the court below. There are opportunities in plenty for fire insurance of this kind, because the Chinese find it very hard to keep their hands off fresh gilt when it can be turned to the purposes of personal profit.

At Canton there is a famous temple the sides of which are lined with brass and gilded figures in a sitting posture, to the number of four hundred and eight, representing the various incarnations of the great Buddha. The long rows are impressive and bewildering, even though they do not suggest more than a curious gallery of family statues—something like the busts of a patrician family in old Rome—but a common peculiarity is that, while the bodies have worn their color to a rich bronze, the hands are nearly all as bright as new gold. The explanation is that the adventurous coolie is always appropriating the hands for the secular purposes of trade, and consequently the priests are continually replacing them. Such a sacrilege excites no surprise in a country where the priests themselves are ever ready to sell the holiest of holies, and where silver is replaced by pewter and bronze by iron every day of the week. The only reason that a bonze in a Yang-Tse temple gave for not disposing of an ancient incense burner was that if he did the people would rise and kill him. Personally he had no objections. He believed in the saying, "The image maker does not worship Buddha; he knows too much about the idol."

Just as these temples are cleaner and richer in the southern provinces than elsewhere, save in Sze-Chuan, so the private houses are of a finer and more substantial build. In Kwang-Tung many of them stand out by themselves, like an English farm, with strong walls surrounding well kept, one storied dwelling rooms, and the blue brick made at the many brick fields which line the banks is far more durable and cohesive than the unbaked mud that does duty for it in so many other parts. The roofs, too, are neatly tiled, and fit to resist the full fury of tropical storms.

It is not only the detached house which is thus superior. All along the lower reaches the villages, which thrive and batten upon the production of silk, have an air of permanent prosperity that, as contrasted with the pitiful poverty of so much that one sees elsewhere, strikes a pleasant contrast. In their festivals and solemn sacraments they make a parade and effect which have something of Indiana gorgeousness about them. Above Samshui, on the southern bank, I saw a municipal procession winding in and out of the waving clumps of feathery bamboo that in the distance, at any rate, was a pretty moving picture. A band of musicians in scarlet garments led the way before a whole army of tablet bearers, who proclaimed the virtues of the illustrious dead. Above them floated the standards of the mandarins, and in the centre was a huge serpent, made up in pantomimic fashion of painted matting, hung upon a framework supported by a number of unseen "supers," who waggled and twisted in the orthodox way. Behind came priests and coolies, and in the place of honor were mounted officials, with their red umbrellas of office borne before them. At close quarters all this would have been tawdry enough, but, seen in the bright sunlight, with the background of red sandstone fringed by the most graceful of tropical trees, it was not only curious—it was almost beautiful.

COST OF GOVERNING PARIS.

From the London Chronicle.

Paris, in spite of its gayety, is not a paying city. Its finances for 1901 show a deficit of nearly half a million sterling. This, unless it is covered by new taxation, will bring the local debt of Paris to over £71,000,000. Paris owes nearly one-half the municipal debt of France, and one-third of the local debts of all England. The debt of Paris is twice as heavy as that of London, and every Parisian owes twenty pounds more than every Londoner. The explanation lies in the expensive government of Paris, which is the dearest of any capital in the world. The government of Paris costs £5 per head, as compared with Washington, £4; Rome, £3 18s; London, £3 15s; Stockholm, £3 2s; Copenhagen, £1 12s; Vienna, £1 10s; Berlin, £1 4s; St. Petersburg, 10s. Even London has something yet to learn in the matter of cheap government.

THE "MOP" AT STRATFORD.

From The London Telegraph.

"Oh, that this too, too solid flesh would melt," was doubtless the appropriate line, culled from him whom our Gallic neighbors delight to honor as "the divine Williams," present in the minds of residents and many thousands of excursionists to Stratford-on-Avon, as, hungry eyed, they watched the slow process of five oxen and about a dozen porkers being roasted whole on spits at fireplaces erected in the streets. It was the annual "Mop," or statute fair, dating from a remote time several centuries back, which successfully withstood the efforts of the local clergy to abolish it some years ago, and has since gradually increased in extent and popularity. Numerous special trains from the Midlands and two from London ran into the town for the "Mop," and the historic footways were for hours made impassable by the largest crowds ever recorded.